

WEATHER FORECAST.

Unsettled, with rain to-day and to-morrow; fresh east and south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 53; lowest, 43.
Detailed weather report will be found on Page 11.

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.

The New York Herald, with all that was best of the Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

RECORD CROWD SEES HARVARD WIN FROM YALE

76,000 in Huge Bowl as Crimson Triumphs, 9 to 0.

ELIS PLAY SURPRISING

Baffles Rival Attack Time and Again in Thrilling Battle.

RESORT TO FIELD GOALS

Three Successful Kicks Bring Victory—Yale Lacking in Offense.

Results of Big Football Games

EAST.
Harvard, 9; Yale, 0.
Pennsylvania, 27; Columbia, 7.
Syracuse, 14; Colgate, 0.
Dartmouth, 14; Brown, 6.
Stevens, 21; N. Y. U., 14.
Boston College, 13; Marietta, 3.
Lafayette, 27; Lehigh, 7.
Fordham, 13; Muhlenberg, 0.

WEST.
Ohio, 7; Illinois, 0.
Michigan, 3; Chicago, 0.
Wisconsin, 3; Minnesota, 0.
Notre Dame, 33; Northwestern, 7.

SOUTH.
Centre, 28; Virginia Poly., 0.
West Virginia, 20; Bethany, 0.
Washington & Lee, 16; Georgetown, 7.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—Repacked repeatedly in their attacks at the Yale goal line to-day, Harvard resorted to a kicking offense and with three field goals defeated the Elis by a score of 9 to 0 in the annual football contest, witnessed by some 76,000 spectators, the thirty-ninth between the two universities since 1875, was a remarkable exhibition of aerial game, and while loosely played at times fairly bristled with thrilling forward passes and sweeping runs, which time and again brought the thousands of Crimson and Blue adherents to their feet as though the occupants of the vast bowl were being manipulated by a system of wires such as are used in puppet shows.

The defeat of Yale, while not unexpected, took a most unusual turn, due to the ragged but savage defense of the Elis, who, facing a far more finished football machine, refused to be awed by the gridiron juggernaut of Harvard. Hurling their bodies in front of the Crimson charges or leaping upon dodging squirming runners, the Yale players battled so savagely that "though the Cambridge clan several times drove the Elis back to the shadow of their own goal posts a touchdown was beyond the physical ability of the Crimson eleven, led by Arnold Horween.

In this crisis Harvard fell back upon the kick for goal, and three times out of five tries booted the ball between the uprights, while Yale, defeated but not disgraced, left the field with the satisfaction of having partially checked its greatest rival in a triumph that was considered such a foregone conclusion that Harvard cohorts were offering odds of 3 to 1 before the game, with few takers.

Both teams showed a stronger defense than attack and this was particularly noticeable in the case of Yale, which apparently had assimilated the lesson of the Princeton defeat and followed the ball with commendable zeal. Harvard found it reasonably easy to gain ground between the 25-yard lines, but on one within striking distance of a touchdown the Yale line and second offense stiffened and held their rivals' charges to small gains which necessitated kicking. The Blue, however, failed to develop anything in the way of a deceptive attack, and almost all its line plunges, end runs and passes were diagnosed and held to a failure or small gains.

Considered entirely from a technical standpoint, Harvard outplayed Yale in almost every particular as a team, but the individual efforts of the Eli eleven offset this team advantage to a considerable extent.

The very intensity with which the Yale eleven made its last stand added immensely to the thrill and excitement of the game.

[Full details of the Harvard-Yale game will be found on pages 1 and 3 in the Sporting Section.]

MUCH WHISKEY SEIZED IN RAIDS AFTER GAME

Dry Agents Mar Celebration of Football Fans.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 20.—While Harvard rosters were celebrating the Crimson victory in New Haven to-night and Yale's supporters were seeking to dispel the gloom of the Bull Dog's defeat Federal prohibition agents made six raids, seizing thousands of dollars' worth of whiskey, cordials and champagne.

At Murphy's cafe, a few blocks from the college campus, twenty-five barrels of whiskey were confiscated, and in Park street, three blocks away from the new Wrexham Tower, several cases of champagne and benedictine were seized. In the home of John Silvia the agents found a still with a seven foot worm together with twenty-five gallons of mash not yet converted for holiday use. Opposite the telephone building twenty-three gallons of wine and thirty-five cases of bonded whiskey were found.

Make your dollars work for you. Deposit what you save, with our flexible investment. Dept. Mercantile Trust Co., 115 Broadway—Adv.

LEWIS CLARKE SHOWS HOW U.S. CAN ACHIEVE RENEWED PROSPERITY

New York Bank President Declares Conditions Which Made America Greatest Nation Still Exist and Sees Big Opportunities.

By LEWIS L. CLARKE, President of the American Exchange National Bank.
Over at Geneva most of the nations of the world are sitting in solemn conference for a purpose. Throughout history whenever any crises seemed imminent men foregathered for a purpose. The saving points of human history have all hinged on definiteness of action.

Here in the United States, from a position of smug satisfaction and supercontent, we have been catapulted into a swamp of mental indecision and business disturbance. The hawser which we thought roped us tight to the dock of progress has snapped over night, and capital and labor alike are prone to admit that the winds of destruction are buffeting us about in an ocean of unknown hazards.

What has become of the vaunted American initiative? What of the heritage of that principle handed down by our forefathers which in substance says to all of us, "no matter how thick the gloom or how dark the days, there is within you the power to dispel and the power to achieve."

The distinctions, commercial, industrial and sociologic, that have caused the nations across the Seven Seas to sit in amazed admiration have been won by us by virtue of the possession of cardinal qualities that stand for a dauntless manhood. Noted for our industry and generosity, we in truth epitomize the "beacon light upon a hill."

Not the Time for Indecision.

And now in the present circumstances are we to constitute ourselves as a deathwatch over what some foolish minds consider a dying world? Or are we to assume our rightful position, standing foursquare to the wind and displaying a confidence akin to that of our fathers, which shall carry a message from Equator to Pole that shall have for its purpose the definite assurance that the United States of America has faith to believe that most of the troubles which confront mankind are imaginary, and that by dint of honest application and unremitting energy we shall all shake off the shackles of indecision and thus continue our progressive march?

Let us stop and consider just a moment. The sun still shines, we have just as much of resources as we had yesterday, we are rich because of the knowledge of our mistakes, we have unimpaired machinery of production, our banking organizations have met the tests and are sound, our transportation facilities on land and sea are of the best, we have eliminated distances in world communication, the nations of the earth understand the needs of each other, as never before mother earth has yielded the most bounteous of harvests, and finally, so far as America is concerned, the recent election resulted in a concentrated authority that need not fear obstruction in the performance of its avowed constructive policies.

So let us all change our glasses and recognize that this dear old world in which we live is not a bad place, that from its hidden treasures we are privileged to reap the best of things, that things that bring into our lives a condition tending to increase our spirituality and our material comfort.

Look Only on Bright Side.

Let us all do a little smiling, a little patting of the other fellow on the back, and above all let us bear in mind that the past thing made of America the greatest country under the blue heavens, namely, honesty, industry, generosity and spirituality, are still our cardinal assets and should be employed by each of us in these times with renewed determination.

If your confidence needs buttressing just stop for a moment and consider that this old world in which we have found such happiness has throughout the past ages been visited by every catastrophe of which the human mind can conceive, and from each of these dark periods it has emerged always and eternally a progressive world.

Just vision for a moment the pages of history that record such visitations as flood, fire, pestilence, famine, religious strife, civil commotion, wars, the destruction of Nineveh, Babylon, Persia, Rome, etc., and in contrast to these things, 1920 records a material environment the like of which mankind has never before in the history of the world enjoyed.

Finally, I say, cheer up; let's look on the bright side rather than the dark side, and above all let us understand that there are no insurmountable obstacles standing in the path of our progress, that we are competent to solve the problems that confront us, that they will be solved, and that humankind will be benefited by virtue of our assumption of an optimism in which we are fully justified.

LIFE FOR KIDNAPPER.

"The Crank" in the Coughlin Case Is Sentenced.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 20.—August Paskal, alias Paskale "the Crank" in the Coughlin kidnapping case, was sentenced to life imprisonment this morning by Judge Swartz in Norristown court. Paskal pleaded guilty at his trial to second degree murder and kidnapping for extortion.

He stole Blakeley Coughlin, the thirteen-month-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Coughlin, from their home near Norristown on June 2 last and smothered the infant under his coat. He was sentenced on the kidnapping charge and sentence was suspended on the second degree murder charge.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN? Nervous? Depressed? Or Anxious? Try Dr. J. B. STANKARD TONIC. 125 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

DRIVE MADE ON BROADWAY FOR SPA GAMBLERS

Deputy Attorney-General Bascom and Detective Arrest Three.

'RACHEL' BROWN IN NET

Jules Formel and George Remo Are in Toils Under Indictment.

IS COMPLETE SURPRISE

Hurry Call Goes Out for Bail From Jail Following State Official's Coup.

WILSON WALKING WITHOUT A CANE

Use of Wheel Chair by President Is Also Becoming Less Frequent.

IS GAINING IN WEIGHT

Oral Message to Congress Is Considered Unlikely at the White House.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.

President Wilson for the first time during his illness, which started thirteen months ago, is able to walk considerably without the use of a cane, it was stated at the White House to-day. It was said also that more and more each week the President is abandoning the use of his wheel chair.

In the last week the President has taken a long automobile ride almost every day and has been seen to step into his car unaided each time. He usually, however, is taken down to the automobile in his wheel chair.

Much of the paleness of his face during his long illness seemed to have disappeared as the President drove out of the White House grounds to-day. He lifted his cap to a small group at the gates.

Dr. Cary Grayson, the President's physician, indicated that his recovery would be a surprise to many who feared he would be an invalid for a long time. The doctor added that Mr. Wilson is gaining slightly in weight. All the President's walking without a cane has been done in the corridors of the White House.

The President's improved condition has caused speculation as to whether he would be able to continue his practice of delivering his message to Congress orally. According to present indications at the White House, this is not probable despite his improvement, but it was said to be a possibility. The suggestion has been made that he read it while seated, but it was indicated that the President prefers not to appear unless he can deliver his message while standing at the clerk's desk in the House.

'UNCLE JOE' CANNON STILL RETAINS HIS PEP

Campaigns With Broken Arm at Age of 84.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.

Nearer 85 than 84 years old, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who has been in Congress longer than any man living, still has more pep and stamina than a lot of people half his age. L. White Busby, his secretary and close friend, is back in Washington with an amazing tale of Uncle Joe's campaign. Mr. Cannon fell and broke his left arm—a considerable handicap, as it is with his left arm that the veteran legislator executes all his gestures. Two days after this accident Mr. Cannon motored a total of 135 miles and made two speeches, each lasting an hour and a half. He left home at 10 in the morning, returning at 2 o'clock the next day. He was accompanied by all of his companions and was as chipper as could be when he got home.

MEXICANS WONT ADMIT FALL TO INAUGURATION

Attitude of Senator on Recognition Is Resented.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Mexican consular agents on the border, it was said to-day at the Mexican Embassy, have been directed by Secretary of State, Mexican confidential agent in the United States, not to vouch for the passport of Senator Fall of New Mexico for the Senator's proposed visit to Mexico to attend the inauguration of President-elect Obregon on December 1.

Information at the embassy was that Mr. Pesqueira's action was predicated upon what was regarded by him as the intervention attitude of Senator Fall, who is chairman of the Senate subcommittee which for upward of a year has been investigating conditions in Mexico. It was denied at the embassy that Mr. Pesqueira also had ordered the consular agents not to vouch for the passport of Gov. Fajardo of Texas and Col. F. A. Chapas of San Antonio, who also plan to attend the inauguration of Gen. Obregon.

AMERICANS HELD BY TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The Nationalists are refusing Americans the right to circulate in Anatolia unless they have authorization from the Nationalist authorities at Ankara. American merchants at Samoun are said to be virtual prisoners of the Turks.

Employers and Employment Managers

SEE SECTION SIX TO-DAY

THE NEW YORK HERALD

Consult the "Situation Wanted" Advertisements. Give these enterprising applicants a chance.

BILLION TARIFF BILL TO BE PUT UP TO CONGRESS

G. O. P. Senate Whip Plans to Cut Government Expense to 3 Billions.

STARTS IN DECEMBER

Three Times Present Rates to Meet Flood of Cheap Foreign Products.

DOMESTIC LEVIES LOWER

Soda Water, &c., to Be Exempt and Liberty Bond Refunding Measure Planned.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.

Increasing tariff duties to an extent that will yield \$1,000,000,000 annually and a reduction of Government expenditures to \$3,000,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, thus leaving only \$2,000,000,000 to be raised by taxes, is the programme Senate Republicans will adhere to in revision of the tariff and revenue laws, Senator Curtis (Kansas), Republican whip in the Senate, said to-day.

The increased tariffs suggested by Senator Curtis would have to average more than three times the present levies, even without taking into consideration that higher duties might decrease imports and thus reduce the total revenue. The present Democratic tariffs yielded \$322,902,650 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

The Senator is of the opinion that a bill to yield \$1,000,000,000 can be framed readily.

Nation Must Be Protected.

"The United States must protect itself," he said, "against the flood of cheap foreign products certain to come into the country as the shipping situation begins to adjust itself. Foreign countries have large amounts of raw and finished products which they are anxious to bring into this country because of the great purchasing power of our people. They can afford to pay a high tariff because of the prevailing prices here. Prices are high abroad, but there is no market such as we have in this country. In addition the foreigners are anxious to unload their surplus on this country in the hope of reestablishing credit."

"I believe a billion dollar tariff bill that will be both practicable and feasible can be worked out under the Harding Administration. An extra heavy levy could be placed on products that come in direct competition with those of our country, thus producing more revenue, while at the same time rates could be made lower on products that this country needs. If we are able to write a billion dollar tariff bill the problem of domestic taxes will in large measure have been solved. I feel confident that the next Congress easily can reduce the annual Government expenditures to near the three billion mark."

Would Weed Out Employees.

"This would necessitate only \$2,000,000,000 in taxes, as compared with more than \$4,000,000,000 during the present year. I believe the present army of Government employees throughout the country can be greatly reduced, particularly in Washington."

Senator Curtis indicated that one of the first steps in revenue law revision will be repealing the "annoying petty" taxes on soda water, ice cream, theatre admissions, wearing apparel and things in common use. Another suggestion that will get immediate attention is simplification of the income tax law, he said.

He also indicated that a Liberty bond bill along lines suggested by President Harding, who recommended provisions for exchanging present bonds for a new issue under conditions that will assure the maintenance of par, would be presented. The Senator said that he had already arranged conferences for these purposes between the Senate Finance Committee and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House. He hoped much of the preliminary work toward tariff revision could be done at the short session of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

DANISH SOVEREIGNS TO TOUR.

Will Visit Allied Countries in Thanks for Schleswig.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Advices to-day to the State Department said the King and the Queen of Denmark had decided to extend their forthcoming visit abroad so as to include France and Italy as well as Great Britain. The royal party, which will include the Crown Prince, will arrive in London November 26, and remain there until December 7. They will be in Paris from December 8 to December 11, going from there to Rome.

The announced purpose of the trip is to afford the King and the Queen opportunity personally to express their gratitude to the allied governments for the recovery of Schleswig.

WILSON TO GET PEACE PRIZE.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 20.—President Woodrow Wilson will get the Nobel peace prize for 1920, according to the Swedish newspapers. The announcement of the prize committee, however, will not be made before the end of November.

WILSON'S BROTHER-IN-LAW INVOLVED IN BRIBE CHARGE AT SHIPPING BOARD INQUIRY

Sands Charges Based on Lies, Says Bolling; Asserts Ex-Banker Still Owes Him \$900

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—"There is not a grain of truth in it," declared R. W. Bolling, brother-in-law of President Wilson, after reading statements concerning him to-day in New York before the House committee investigating Shipping Board operations by Tucker K. Sands of Washington.

In the presence of Admiral Benson he said he had been acquainted with Sands since 1913 and had built a house for the banker in 1916, out of which grew an indebtedness, he said, from Sands to him, which amounted to \$3,000 in 1918. "At that time Mr. Sands introduced Mr. Cramer (later identified as a representative of the Downey Corporation) to me, asking that he get bending rolls, which the fleet corporation was to furnish the Downey company in connection with the construction of vessels," Mr. Bolling said, "and which, while promised to them, were going to be shipped to some other shipbuilding concern. He asked me if I could help him have these rolls shipped to Downey."

"Some time after that Sands told me that he had received a fee for procuring these bending rolls from Downey and offered to divide it with me. I think the fee was \$1,000. I told Sands that under no conditions would I accept any part of it. Sands then told me that as he had never paid me any profit on building the house, I having waived same, he would like to pay me what I thought was a fair profit for the work which I had done. I told him that \$500 I thought would be very reasonable if he wanted to pay it. Even then he did not pay all of it, giving me \$200 then and \$300 later."

"That is about the story, except that Sands has left out that he still owes \$900 on the original note on that house. Mr. Sands has never given me a cent of money except his curtailments on the note and I have his last letter saying he could not curtail the same."

VANDERLIP SAYS MORAL FACTOR RUSSIA IS SOLID BEAT WRANGLER

U. S. Man Asserts Communist Plan Has Been Dropped, as It Proved a Failure.

LOOKS FOR BIG REPUBLIC

Refused to Contract for Factories Until Lenin Cut Out Soviet Condition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 20.

There arrived here to-day Washington D. Vanderlip, commercial representative for a group of Pacific coast capitalists, who has come out of Russia with several billions of dollars' worth of contracts as proof of his activities and of what he calls the stability of the Russian Government.

While the British Government quivers on the verge of the conclusion of a trading agreement with what the *Morning Post* called "bloody tyranny," this American business man tells how he and Lenin pounded each other on the knee and reached a Yankee agreement. First, for a gargantuan purchase which is to fill the void resulting from 150,000,000 people being at war for seven years; second, for an imperial concession in eastern Siberia bigger than anything since Cecil Rhodes built the South African Empire on a shoestring.

After sixty days in Moscow Vanderlip brings out with him the solid conviction that the Russian Government is the most solid as well as the oldest Government of Europe to-day. His vision of the future of Russia is best summed up in these answers to questions of the correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD in his room at the Carlton Hotel this afternoon.

Communist Ideas Denied.

"Will the Communist theories of Russia succeed?" was the first question. "No, nonsense," he replied emphatically. "They know in their heart of hearts they won't succeed."

"Are they then swinging in the right direction?" "The best answer is that I have contracts to establish factories throughout Russia. When first I broached the subject to Lenin I was informed I must run them under Soviet law."

"I replied that was impossible—that I would leave Moscow the following day. Then Lenin held an eighteen hour session of his Cabinet and replied that I could run the factories to suit myself."

"I went to the international factory near Moscow and asked the manager how he was getting on. He replied, 'Fine.' When I asked him how he worked under Soviet law he replied: 'I am boss here and I can fire anybody and everybody to-morrow if I want to.'"

"That is typical of the situation throughout Russia to-day. They have thoroughly tested Communism and found that it won't work. Now they are turning toward a democratic republic, which I predict will be the freest in the world."

Went as Agent for Doherty.

Whatever may be Mr. Vanderlip's reliability as a witness, he said he went to Russia solely as the commercial representative of a group of Pacific coast capitalists headed by Mr. Doherty, and that he came out "with the bacon." He said that he had obtained the naming of his group as the local agent for Russia; that he was returning to the United States next week prepared to lay before Congress and the State Department what the Russian Government had offered, and that meanwhile he would offer to American business men orders for 5,000 locomotives as the start on a 17,000 locomotive order, besides orders for

Continued on Second Page.

Carlsbad Spa, Salt and Water. Nature's remedy for constipation, liver, stomach and kidney diseases, rheumatism, etc. Write for literature. CARLSBAD, N. M., 90 West St., N. Y.—Adv.

R. W. Bolling and Lester Sisler Are Named in \$10,000 Deal.

WITNESS IS EVASIVE

Contradicts Testimony as to Disposition of Big Tribute Sum.

DENIES ACT OF REVENGE

Tucker Sands Closely Questioned on Alleged Deal in Downey Contract.

The Walsh committee attempted yesterday to thresh out the charges that R. W. Bolling, brother-in-law of President Wilson and treasurer of the United States Shipping Board, and Lester Sisler, former secretary of the board, shared in a bribe of \$40,000 given by the Wallace Downey Shipbuilding Corporation for unusual favors in connection with a Government shipbuilding contract.

Tucker K. Sands, former vice-president of the Commercial National Bank of Washington, D. C., and the alleged go-between in the dealings of the Downey company with the Shipping Board officials, was called by the committee and questioned at length, but his answers were evasive, contradictory and insufficient to show the exact disposition of the \$40,000 or the purposes for which it was paid. According to testimony, there was an understanding that \$15,000 was to go to John Cranor, a lobbyist, who was said to have been interested in Shipping Board contracts, and that the remaining \$25,000 was to be divided among Sands, Cranor, Bolling and Sisler, giving them \$6,250 each.

No Trace of Investigation.

A. M. Fisher, secretary of the Walsh committee, and Alfred W. McCann, a newspaper man, testified that efforts had been made to have the story investigated, but that so far as they knew no such investigation had been made.

Mr. McCann said the matter was first called to his attention by a Mr. Gama, former district auditor for the Shipping Board, who told him that a \$20,000 loan had been made by the board to the Downey concern over his head and without his approval. Mr. McCann said he learned that four notes totaling \$40,000 had been handled by Mr. Sands, a witness said, resulted in the preparation by the witness of an affidavit embodying the charges of bribery. Upon being presented with the copy Mr. Sands made a few corrections, refused to sign it.

Sands destroyed the original copy of the affidavit, but not until the copies had been made by J. T. Moschan, deputy chief of the bureau of investigation. Mr. McCann testified that Sands refused to sign when he found the affidavit was to be used for newspaper purposes.

A. M. Fisher, who now lives at 44 West Forty-fourth street, testified that he had been indicted in connection with some overdraws on the account of the General Shipbuilding Company.

Knew Bolling Very Well.

Representative Joseph Walsh of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, produced the photostatic copy of the affidavit which Sands refused to sign and which gave the details of the alleged bribery. Sands said he knew Cranor, Frank Fuller, the White, the Mulligan and a Mr. Musher of the Pumpell Oil Company, and that he knew Bolling very well.

The facts as set forth in the photostatic copy were true, Sands said, with the exception that he did not know whether he had paid Bolling anything. He said he had not paid Bolling anything, but he had talked to Bolling about the disposition of the Downey notes some time in May, 1917, in his room at the Willard Hotel in Washington. Sands said he had never received letter from Bolling. He told Mr. Walsh he did not know that Wallace Downey had bought a house from Bolling and that the notes were for the balance not paid on the house. Walsh produced a letter from Bolling to Sands, which admitted that possibly he had received such a letter.

The letter, which was read into the record, showed that Bolling, on the apparent request of Sands, had declined to interfere in Sands's behalf with the District Attorney of the District of Columbia, who had the indictment against Sands dismissed.

Sands said he could not recall specifically the conference with Cranor, Sisler and Bolling, as they were at his room nearly every evening. He said he had met Downey and believed he had introduced Downey to Bolling and Sisler. He said he supposed Downey knew that Bolling and Sisler had nothing to do with shipping board contracts.

The \$40,000, Sands said he believed, was suggested to Downey after Downey's firm received the shipbuilding contract, and that he did not remember anything which was said about the contract before the contract was made. He said it was expected, however, that if the contract was awarded the group of four would be paid.

Contradictory Testimony.

In various conferences, Sands said, Cranor told him that Downey was willing to pay. He denied he ever heard that Bolling and Sisler were to get any money. The next minute Sands testified that he, Bolling and Sisler were to share in the money. Downey, he said, came to Washington and was satisfied with the contract. The witness said he received \$20,000 from Downey, who wanted the notes for that amount to appear ostensibly as security